

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

GORTSCHAKOFF TO SALISBURY.

Russia's Reasons for Refusing to Quit Bulgaria.

MODIFICATIONS OF THE TREATY.

Willing to Fight for the Territory Which She Has Already Conquered.

PLAN FOR A COMPROMISE.

Adoption of the Queen's Message Calling Out the Reserves.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, April 10, 1878.

The reply of Prince Gortschakoff to Lord Salisbury's circular reached London last evening. It consists of twelve paragraphs categorically answering the objections to the Treaty of San Stefano raised by England. Paragraph ten was strangely omitted in the version published by the *Times* in its extra edition last night.

FIRM AND CALM.

The tone of the whole despatch of the Russian Chancellor is remarkable for calmness. The concessions that are offered regarding the boundaries of the new State appear conciliatory, but it should be remembered that the lines drawn in the treaty have never been definite. The frankness with which Prince Gortschakoff reiterates Russia's firm determination not to surrender the results of the war merits all praise from impartial men.

ON THE RICK OF TIME.

Some copies of the *Times* containing the despatch reached the House of Commons during the debate on the Queen's address, and the effect was to immediately cause a more peaceable feeling. The hope expressed that England will no longer refuse to recognize the existence of a new order of things in Turkey seemed to give many statesmen matter for contemplation.

REASONS FOR PRESENT OPINIONS.

Although the tone of the despatch is firm no yielding from the former attitude assumed by Russia is to be observed. The reply depreciates the importance of England's demands, giving plausible reasons for the proposed changes in the Ottoman Empire. Taken as a whole the argument is fairly made.

NOT ALTOGETHER SATISFACTORY.

In high Russian official circles in London the opinion prevails that the document does not deal fully and peremptorily enough with the great questions at issue. It is asserted that however mild and explanatory Prince Gortschakoff's reply may be, it is impossible for Russia to tear up the Treaty of San Stefano.

DETERMINED AND SMALL BE DONE.

Again, it is asserted that although a slight rectification of the limits of Bulgaria may be agreed to, the formation of a new Bulgaria, south of the Balkans, in a manner similar to that of the creation of the Moldo-Wallachian principalities in 1830, has been positively determined on by Russia.

IS IT AN ULTIMATUM?

Russia cannot allow the result gained by blood to be lost and nothing further than a slight rectification of the Bulgarian lines will be conceded. This determination, as expressed, looks very much like an ultimatum.

WHAT ENGLAND MAY EXPECT.

If England desires war Russia will not refuse to meet her in the field, and will rely on the gallantry and patriotism of her valiant soldiery to vindicate her honor and dignity. The army that has reached Constantinople after heroic sacrifices will maintain the honor of Russia against all enemies.

FALSE RUMORS.

All rumors that have prevailed here during the past few days of Russia's yielding are totally unfounded. Russia cannot and will not yield!

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S NOTE.

The *Times* issued a special edition last night containing the full text of Prince Gortschakoff's reply to Lord Salisbury's circular despatch. Prince Gortschakoff contests Lord Salisbury's assertions point by point, but the general tone of his reply appears to be conciliatory. He denies that the treaty of San Stefano creates a strong Slav State under the control of Russia, and declares that the arrangements relative to Bulgaria are only a development of the principle established by the Constantinople Conference. He continues:—

AN IMPOSSIBILITY.

"Lord Salisbury admits that a return to the programme of that Conference pure and simple is rendered impossible by the war. The fact that the San Stefano treaty is preliminary indicates that Russia has not prejudged definite results and has left room for

an ulterior understanding. Bulgaria will be under Russian control no more than Roumania, which also owes its existence to Russia. Russia is quite ready to abridge the term of the occupation of Bulgaria as much as possible.

WELL SUCH LIMITS.

"The limits of Bulgaria have only been indicated in general terms, in accordance with the nationality of the population. The details will be left to a mixed commission. The only object in assigning ports to Bulgaria is to assist her commercial development, by which England and the Mediterranean Powers, whose commerce has always been a powerful lever for their political influence, are likely to profit far more than Russia."

VERY MUCH SURPRISED.

Prince Gortschakoff expresses surprise at the objections to the stipulations of the treaty relative to Thessaly and Epirus. "By the modest reforms stipulated for it is intended to avoid the appearance of either establishing Russian supremacy on the one hand or utterly neglecting the Greeks on the other. Russia did not forbid the Porte to consult the European Powers as well as Russia on the reforms for the Greek provinces. There is no longer any pretext for debarring Russia from the possession of Bessarabia as the freedom of the Danube is secured by the International Commission."

CONQUESTS IN ARMENIA.

Prince Gortschakoff's tone in regard to Armenia is much more energetic. He says:—"Batoum is far from being equivalent to the pecuniary indemnity which it represents. The Russian acquisitions in Armenia have only a defensive value. Russia wishes to hold them so as not to have to besiege them at the beginning of each war. These territorial cessions are the natural consequence of the war. If England wished to avert them she had only to join Russia in exercising pressure upon the Porte, which would probably have compelled it to grant the reforms without war."

ENGLAND'S RESPONSIBILITY.

"England having refused to do so she has now no ground to question the right for which Russia has shed her blood, namely, the right to establish a state of things which will henceforth render sacrifices unnecessary, or, at least, less onerous. The assertion that Russia's annexations in Armenia will interfere with the European trade with Persia conflicts with statements previously made by British Ministers. Such assertions push mistrust to the extreme."

THE INDEMNITY IS SMALL.

"The complaints concerning the indemnity are equally ill founded. The sum is out of all proportion to Russia's sacrifices. In the deferment of the payment of the indemnity it is easier to see a design to keep the Porte up to its engagements in the interest of all than a design to paralyze Turkey; but there is no remedy against suspicion."

A NEW ORDER OF THINGS.

Prince Gortschakoff says in conclusion:—"The situation may be summed up thus: Existing treaties have been successively infringed by the Porte in violating its obligations toward the Christians and by the Powers in interfering on behalf of the Christians. Lord Salisbury himself recognizes that great changes are necessary in the treaties hitherto regulating the East."

HOW ENGLAND SHOULD TALK.

"It remains for Lord Salisbury to say how he would reconcile these treaties and the recognized rights of Great Britain and the other Powers with the benevolent ends to which the united action of Europe has always been directed, and the attainment of which one learns with pleasure the English government desires—namely, good government, peace and liberty for the oppressed populations."

LET SALISBURY SUGGEST.

"It is equally for the Marquis of Salisbury to say how he could attain the desired end outside the preliminaries of San Stefano and yet at the same time take due account of the rights Russia has acquired by the sacrifices she has borne alone."

NO GOOD ANSWER HAS BEEN GIVEN.

"Lord Salisbury's despatch contains no reply to these questions. It seems that entire liberty of appreciation and action would have been more naturally found by formulating, side by side with the objections contained in that despatch, some practical propositions of a nature to assure an understanding for the solution of the present difficulties."

VERY PEACEFUL IN TONE.

The *Times*, in its leading editorial this morning, says Prince Gortschakoff's reply shows a genuine desire to insure a peaceable solution. The *Times*' correspondent at Berlin says it appears that Austria and Germany recognize the European character of the Bessarabian question without, however, taking any direct steps to influence Russian resolves.

A COMPROMISE PROMISED.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Herald* telegraphs that negotiations have been begun with England for the purpose of enabling both countries to back down from their present antagonistic position. It is suggested that Russia shall quit San Stefano and the English fleet retire from the

Dardanelles, thus enabling each nation to show a desire for conciliation.

WHERE WILL THEY GO?

We are not told whether the Russians propose to retire. They will certainly not leave Bulgaria until all matters relating to that portion of the disputed territory are settled to their entire satisfaction.

ADOPTION OF THE ADDRESS.

In the House of Commons last night the debate on the address to the Queen, in reply to her recent Message, was continued.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, on behalf of the radicals, moved the amendment, of which he had previously given notice, contesting the necessity of calling out the reserves.

"The amendment was rejected by a vote of 319 to 64."

THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON, MR. W. E. FORSTER AND MANY OTHER LIBERALS OBTAINED FROM VOTING.

Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright supported the amendment.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

The debate preceding the vote on the address in the House of Commons was long, but unimportant. The speakers in opposition to the address were principally radicals, such as Messrs. Joseph Chamberlain, Henry Richard and Jacob Bright.

HARTINGTON APPEALS IN VAIN.

The Marquis of Hartington urgently appealed to Sir Wilfrid Lawson to withdraw his amendment as ill-timed and unnecessary. He said it was undesirable to multiply the appearances of difference at the present moment. He would have had no hesitation in supporting the amendment if he believed calling out the reserves would not commit the country to immediate war. Sir Wilfrid Lawson refused to withdraw his amendment, notwithstanding Lord Hartington's appeal.

WILL NOT SHINK FROM WAR.

Sir Stafford Northcote replied in a moderate speech, strongly denying that the government desired war, although if the necessity arose, he said, they would not shrink from their duty.

WITHOUT A DIVISION.

The amendment proposed by Sir George Campbell, praying Her Majesty to accept the preliminary conference suggested by Germany and abstain from isolated action, while declaring England is ready to support the other Powers against the spoliation of Roumania, was withdrawn. The address was then agreed to without a division.

A JOURNALIST'S EXCOMMUNICATION.

The *Post* and *Mail* in their editorial articles last night, in view of the "factious opposition which, not daring to move hostile resolutions, seeks to hamper the government by such speeches as Lord Granville's, Lord Derby's, the Duke of Argyll's, and Mr. Gladstone's," call upon the government to dissolve Parliament and thus terminate the anarchy which has partially paralyzed it during the last two years.

LORD DERBY'S CONDUCT.

The most interesting and important part of the debate was on Monday on Lord Derby's statement. This showed the difference between Lord Derby and his colleagues to be of long standing and affecting the substance of their entire Eastern policy. Lord Derby disapproved of the early summoning of Parliament. The date ultimately fixed was a compromise on a proposition that Parliament should meet even now.

OFFENSE TO THE CREDIT VOTE.

He disapproved so strongly of the vote of credit that he temporarily retired from the Cabinet, and for forty-eight hours his resignation was in Lord Beaconsfield's hands. And now it is not the calling out of the reserves which induced him to resign. There are other reasons, but what those other reasons are he cannot divulge until the propositions of the government from which he dissented are made known.

STATE SECRETS.

It appears, therefore, that the government has come to some resolutions which at present are held in reserve. While the government has held from the outset that Russia cannot liberate herself from existing engagements without the consent of the other contracting parties, Lord Derby attaches little importance to the necessity of requiring from her a formal acceptance of that principle.

THE CONGRESS NOT ALL IMPORTANT.

He recognizes that if the congress should meet such a principle must be laid down, but he does not emphasize it as a primary requisite for a final arrangement of any kind. He regards the failure of the congress as comparatively unimportant. He does not recognize in the consequences of that failure a state of affairs justifying or requiring forcible defence of British interests.

BRITISH INTERESTS.

They might be the subject of further negotiations, in which objections to various points of the treaty of San Stefano could be discussed between the individual Powers, but he deprecates on every ground England going to war on account of such interests as are involved in these questions.

SOME SCENES OF WAR.

St. Petersburg telegrams are very pacific. They say the feeling ground that some formula will be invented which will remove the obstacles to the assembly of a congress, and that Prince Bismarck is evidently interested in this end. They declare that Russia has not sought to exclude Europe from considering the solution of the Eastern question and does not regard the method proposed by the treaty of San Stefano as the only solution Russia can accept.

VIEWS OF DIPLOMATISTS.

Russian diplomatists say:—"Let Austria and England state the solutions they desire. Perhaps by mutual concessions some satisfactory arrangement can be found. There is a wide basis for an agreement, seeing that all recognize that great changes are necessary and real guarantees must be secured against a renewal of the recent disturbances in Southeastern Europe, while the problems to be solved apart from national animosity would not be simplified by a European war."

A NEW ARGUMENT FOR THE CONGRESS.

Lord Salisbury's circular is also said to offer a new argument for the congress, for the questions raised by it are so numerous and important as to require many months for their discussion through the ordinary diplomatic channels. While this is the language of inspired communications from St. Petersburg in Vienna it is known that Austria's written objections to the Treaty of San Stefano, which reached St. Petersburg two days after General Ignatiev's return from Vienna, have given great dissatisfaction, the Russians saying Austria claims entirely too large concessions.

AUSTRIA NOT "BLUFFING."

In Vienna Count Andrássy's friends declare that there is no question of driving a bargain at all; that Austria has simply pointed out the European interests which are damaged by the Treaty of San Stefano and which Russia is bound to respect. Nevertheless Count Andrássy still clings to the idea of a Congress; so closely, indeed, that in some quarters it is declared that it is his only hope of getting any settlement whatever accepted by both the Hungarians and pro-Russian Court party, and in default of such acceptance Count Andrássy's position will be untenable.

ENGLISH SENTIMENT AT STAMBOUL.

The drift of the news from Constantinople is again distinctly pro-English. The position of Veiy Pasha, President of the Council of Ministers, is said to be strengthened, and new objections have been taken by the Turks against Russian military movements. The Russians are completing the fortifications commenced by the Turks at Tekke and Derkos. French purchases of arms are being made by the Turkish War Office.

WHAT IS NECESSARY TO PEACE.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, advertising to the hopes of the maintenance of peace which have gained ground during the last few days, points out what would have to be done in order to effect a solution of the crisis. "Russia," it says, "demands that the benefits obtained for the Christians shall not be secured by ineffectual stipulations like those of 1856, but by material guarantees. Russia cannot accept the ephemeral decision of a Congress, because it would not assure peace. If Europe be disposed to undertake a settlement of the Eastern question in the

sense of emancipating the Christians Russia will not raise any difficulties, but discussion of the questions at issue must be inspired by confidence, not by jealousy."

DISTRICT OF THE ROMANIAN.

Russian garrisons have relieved the Romanians at Widin, Nikopolis and Ranevo so that the Russians now hold the Danube from its mouth to the Serbian frontier.

ROMANIA STUBBORN.

A telegram from Bucharest says the report is confirmed that Prince Ghika has been authorized to inform Prince Gortschakoff that the Roumanian army would suffer itself to be crushed rather than be disarmed. Prince Charles has notified the Russian Consul to the same effect. It is stated that Russia is about to relinquish the clause of the treaty guaranteeing the passage of her army through Roumania, and will send a delegate to treat directly with the Roumanian government on the subject. The Vienna *Politik* Correspondence, however, asserts that the Russian representative at Bucharest repeated Prince Gortschakoff's threats on Sunday.

DISTRICT OF GERMANY.

A Berlin despatch to the *Post* and *Mail* Gazette says:—"Notwithstanding the favorable reports in the Berlin press there is reason to believe that M. Bratiano, the Roumanian Premier, is dissatisfied with the results of his visit here. Germany has declined to use direct pressure upon Russia for the withdrawal of her claim to Bessarabia." The government has advised M. Bratiano to lay his case before the Czar, and endeavor to come to terms by an amicable arrangement.

CONSPIRACY IN BISMARCK.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* says:—"Nonconform exercise pacific influence better than the Berlin Cabinet, which inspires confidence at Vienna, London, and St. Petersburg. If the Congress assemblies for the discussion of new guarantees Russia will test them, with a sincere wish to find them sufficient."

LESS AND LESS.

The official *Wiener Abend Post* states that by the ministerial declarations made Monday night in the British Parliament the prospects of the assembling of a congress are again thrown into the background.

ITALY RIGOROUSLY NEUTRAL.

Count Corfi, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, answering interpellations on the Eastern question in the Chamber of Deputies at Rome yesterday, said that Italy was free from all engagements except those deriving from treaties which constituted the public law of Europe. The progress of negotiations between European cabinets afforded grounds for believing that there would be a peaceful settlement. In any event Italy would preserve a rigorous neutrality.

WAR AND PEACE.

The London stock market was quiet yesterday, but prices in the foreign department were upheld by quotations from the Continent. Russians at one time touched their highest point since Lord Derby resigned the Foreign Secretaryship. It is surmised in some quarters that Continental prices are supported by a combination which is endeavoring to negotiate a new Russian loan. One of the members of the Berlin banking house of Mendelssohn was in Paris yesterday seeking the co-operation of the Paris financial houses concerned in last year's loan to place about 500,000,000 francs. Several Paris despatches state that Herr Mendelssohn returns to Berlin unsuccessful.

REFUGEES FROM THESSALY.

Eight thousand Thessalians, from burned villages in Thessaly, have taken refuge in Greece. They are utterly destitute.

IMPORTING AMERICAN BEEF.

The English Privy Council have licensed Avonmouth Dock, Bristol, for the importation of beef from the United States and Canada.

REDUCTION OF WAGES.

A conference took place at Manchester yesterday between the cotton operatives and masters of North and Northeast Lancashire. The operatives offered to submit to a five per cent reduction of wages as a compromise, but the masters refused to agree to it.

A PLEASANT DAY.

The weather in the metropolis yesterday was fair.

EX-CONGRESSMAN VANCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 9, 1878.

The missing Colonel Vance, ex-Congressman from the Eleventh Ohio district, has been heard from in San Francisco, where he appeared a day or two ago in a demoted condition. Last night Mrs. Vance, who is at Galipoli, received a telegram from the proprietor of the Lick House, at San Francisco, announcing that he was there in an insane condition, and asking what should be done with him. It seems that his brother-in-law, named Alephire, who had been hunting up clues to his whereabouts, had several days before traced him to the place where he was bound and stopped several days; afterward to Omaha, where he stopped part of a day. From the latter place he had been transported to the Lick House, where he was accompanied by a woman. The amount of money he borrowed and took away is greatly overstated. The entire sum obtained could not possibly exceed \$1,000. Insanity runs in the family, and this is the only explanation that can be made for his conduct.

SUICIDE OF A BANKER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 9, 1878.

Charles Pades, a wealthy banker of Syracuse, committed suicide about two o'clock this afternoon by cutting his throat. He was aged about seventy-five years. Supposed cause, financial difficulties.

JACK KEHOE'S FATE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 9, 1878.

An application was made to-day before the Board of Prisoners for the commutation of the death sentence of Jack Kehoe to be executed at Pottsville April 18, to imprisonment for life. A petition was presented, signed by 1,000 citizens of Schuylkill county, in favor of an application, all of whose names were obtained by William Kehoe, who was present during the argument and wept in several instances. Two affidavits have also been presented from Neal Dougherty and John Campbell, inmates of the Eastern Penitentiary, concerned in the murder for which Kehoe is to be hanged, alleging that the condemned man had no part in the crime, and that he was framed by Frank Langdon, who lost his life in 1862. A letter was also read from the attorney who defended Yellow Jack Dougherty, who was charged with the murder of Murgan Powell, but had also been concerned in the killing of Langdon, and was previously acquitted. John W. Ryan, counsel for nearly all the Molly Maguires hanged last June, made an able effort in behalf of Kehoe, and the latter's fate is uncertain. The decision will be rendered to-morrow.

M'EVY'S EXECUTION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 9, 1878.

Robert M'Evoy, the Aiken prisoner, who is under sentence of death for the killing of Major James J. Gregg, of Augusta, Ga., two years ago, was again reprieved to-day by the Governor, and his execution has been postponed from the 12th to the 19th inst. The fact is worthy of notice, as this is the third respite he has received, on legal grounds, within a month. A fourth, however, is scarcely to be expected.

MURDERED FOR "TOO MUCH LOVE."

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HIDDESFORD, Me., April 9, 1878.

Early this morning a fisherman rowing down the river discovered the body of a woman near the shore, with no clothing save a chemise, and with a rope around one ankle. The body was taken in charge by the authorities and conveyed to the City Hall. The greatest excitement prevailed all day in the city and late in the afternoon a master of Frederick Savage identified the woman as Rose Vincent, of Maine, 34 years of age, and a girl which upon being followed up led to the arrest of Savage. This evening he confessed the crime. He is a Frenchman, is married and has children. He is said to have said "Oh, I loved her too much."

END OF A STRIKE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

TOPKAPA, Kan., April 9, 1878.

All trains on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad are moving regularly to-day. The strike appears now to be fully at an end and no more trouble is anticipated on the line.

EXCITED MORAVIANS.

A MYSTERIOUS & DEAD INFANT—DOMESTIC DISCORD—ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AND WIFE MURDER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BETHLEHEM, Pa., April 9, 1878.

This quiet Moravian town for the past few days been in a state of nerve excitement. On Saturday the dead body of an infant was found in the undertaking establishment of John Huth by Detective Yohe, who was searching the place for some goods that had been stolen last summer and were supposed to be hidden in Mr. Huth's place. The remains of the child had lain so long that the stench was almost unendurable when the box was discovered by the officers. Mr. Huth said there was nothing in it but lime, but upon its being opened the officer found the child, wrapped in clothes. Huth asked that nothing be said about it and that he would bury it. The Coroner, empaneled a jury, before whom Huth said that he got the body from his father and that he had promised to pay him for his services, but had not done so. The jury, not being satisfied with the statement of Huth, and a warrant issued for his arrest, and he now awaits the further action of the Grand Jury and the District Attorney.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Last evening the citizens of Canal street were startled by the report of a pistol and the news that Jacob Huth, nephew of the undertaker Huth, had killed himself. The facts are that he is only nineteen years old and was married about a year ago to a girl about fourteen years of age. They at once began housekeeping, but did not live happily, often indulging in childish quarrels. Young Huth was jealous of his wife, and she last evening, after a quarrel, he was concerned. They had dressed themselves for the purpose of attending a party last evening when they entered into dispute. The husband then left his young wife in the parlor, and going to his bedroom, fired two bullets into his head. The shot took effect in the right temporal region and passed through the brain. An hour after the shooting he was able to speak, and said that he meant to kill himself. When his father reached his side last evening the scene was a horrible one, and both wept like children. He expressed regret at what he had done then, but this morning he was again able to speak, and said he would kill himself again, and that he would kill his wife. He is still alive, though his death is momentarily looked for.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A WIFE.

Henry Rice is a German looking and brutal looking man living on Second street, near Elm. On Saturday he abused his wife very badly and finally assaulted her and battered her head with a piece of wood. He had the forehead and the blood oozed from the wounds. By Sunday his temper had not improved. He came home and again began his abuse of her. He kicked her down, and the next morning he had accomplished his purpose and had not justly called for help. She had turned red and pale in the face and was unable to get up. The neighbors, who had been repeatedly threatened to kill his wife, so that she justly fears he will yet do so. Yesterday she sent out a warrant against him and this morning had him committed to the County Jail.

THE LIZZIE MARY MUTINY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEWPORT, R. I., April 9, 1878.

The revenue cutter Samuel Dexter, in command of Captain Garson, has gone to Vineyard Haven to look after the mutinous crew of the brig Lizzie Mary, of and for Portland, from New York, before reported as being detained at that place.

THE TRANSIT AND THE ECLIPSE.

CHANCES OF FAVORABLE WEATHER FOR THE OBSERVATION OF THE PHENOMENA.

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1878.

The Chief Signal Officer, General Myer, has received a letter to Rear Admiral Rodgers, Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, in reference to the chances of favorable weather for the observation of the approaching transit of Mercury on May 6, and the total eclipse of the sun on July 29, from which the following is an extract:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8, 1878. Rear Admiral JOHN RODGERS, United States Navy, Superintendent Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C. Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 31st ult., and in reply to furnish the following table showing probable conditions of the weather at the stations named on May 6 and July 29, the dates respectively of the approaching transit of Mercury and the total eclipse of the sun. The percentages of favorable days are also given, and are in brief as follows:—

Stations.	North Atlantic, Dec. Min.	West Europe, Dec. Min.	East Europe, Dec. Min.	East Asia, Dec. Min.
Virginia City, Nev.....	45	20	112	3
Denver, Col.....	39	15	105	4
Colorado Springs, Col.....	38	15	104	5
Fort Collins, Col.....	35	14	104	5
Fort Richardson (Texas).....	33	12	98	16
Fort Collins, W. T.....	32	11	97	16
Fort Bliss, Tex.....	32	11	99	100
Fort Lyon, Cal.....	38	5.34	103	3.34
Camp Stambaugh, W. T.....	42	30	109	56
South Pueblo, Cal.....	38	15	104	5

With the hope that the information herein contained may assist not only observations undertaken by the observers under your charge, but the many other observers whom the occasion will interest, I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

ALBERT J. MYER, Brigadier General (brevet assigned), Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

This table gives the chances of weather favorable for astronomical observations in the interior of the continent. Thus, at Virginia City, on May 6, the chances of favorable weather are about four out of ten; on July 29 they are over seven out of ten; at Richardson they are nine out of ten for both